

HERRICK TALKS IN ROCHESTER

STRIKING POPULAR DEMONSTRATION IN HIS HONOR.

Men of All Parties Crowd into Fitzhugh Hall to Hear and Cheer the Candidate who is Expected to Smash Odellism.

The Justice, Advocate Tariff Revision and Denounces the Baines Law and the Centralization of Power in Odell's Political Machine in Albany.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 13.—The people of Monroe county could do so, they had made definite arrangements to do so, have made more striking demonstrations of their sense of civic decency than they did to-night in the reception they gave to Justice Herrick, Citizens and Democratic candidate for Governor of the State of New York.

The Republican campaign committee, after due consultation with Uncle George Aldridge of the Odell Republican outfit, thought that it would be a great idea to keep Republicans away from Justice Herrick's meeting by having a great Roosevelt rally to-night. Not since Theodore Roosevelt's visits to Rochester to-night have been more filled with people than on any political night in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. But he did not succeed in drawing away the great army of advocates of the Citizens' movement for the smashing and the wailing of Odellism off the New York map.

Never in the history of the Rochester Democracy has such a crowd gathered to listen to a candidate of the Democratic party. Never has a candidate for Governor had a more united representation of the substance and worth of Rochester seated on the stage about him when addressing a campaign speech to his fellow citizens. Never has a meeting shown itself in its responsive applause and in its quick sympathy for any reference to the evils of the Odell system of Government, to be more in harmony with the desire of the people. And then, when Justice Herrick was through, and the Democratic splinterbands and advocates of the election of Judge Parker had their turn, the Republican supporters of Herrick on the platform of "Down with Odellism" rose up in shoals and went out to go to the Republican meeting to cheer for Theodore Roosevelt. Chairman W. F. Balkam in vain promised oratorical treats to those who would stay, but the outgoing crowd had not come to hear national issues discussed.

The symptoms would have been laughable had not they been so significant of the feeling against Odellism as it has been made manifest to every travelling man, whether he has travelled in the interest of business or politics, throughout the upper part of the State. It is difficult in a busy man's day, so every travelling man has achieved, to find anybody who will express any doubt of the election of Justice Herrick. The nearest to doubt that comes from any one is something like this:

"If only everybody didn't believe in his heart that Odell was really a graffer. Higgins might have been shown. But nobody seems to think anything about Higgins; they are all thinking of Odell, and they only think of Odell as a graffer who must be knocked out."

The report from Rochester people who ordinarily have no interest in politics except in the casting of their votes on election day seems to be just about the same as that from every other corner of the State. The members of the Odell outfit, under the leadership of Uncle George Aldridge, will vote for Higgins, but the people who ordinarily are satisfied to vote any ticket that their party gives, seem to have lost their indifference this year and are shouting and arguing and working for the election of Herrick.

Justice Herrick and Representative Harrison in their campaign trips through the State have met with many promising public campaign organizers and agents. They have said to the Justice and Congressman, with jealous politeness, that they have no doubt as to the election of the Republican ticket in the State and nation, but speaking privately to the reporters and to others who travel with the candidates, dates these same Republicans have ruefully acknowledged that their only hope is in saving Roosevelt from the anti-Odell landslide.

Here in Rochester to-night this feeling had been more strongly demonstrated anywhere else in the campaign so far. The meeting was full of it, and Justice Herrick was full of it, and rushed with spirit and enthusiasm which he kept under control heretofore in the campaign, he broke out with wide variations from the manuscript copy of the speech which, as he informed the audience, he had furnished the newspapers. The Fitzhugh Hall was jammed to suffocation when the chairman Balkam opened the meeting, and there were hundreds of persons out in the street fighting to get in. The police closed the doors of the hall, and the sort has happened at a Democratic meeting in Rochester in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Mr. Balkam, after giving the crowd a chance to shout, hoarse, brought the candidate for Governor forward and introduced him to the crowd. Women stood up and waved their handkerchiefs and then, unable to express their feelings so simply, climbed on their chairs and waved the banner which said more, Justice Herrick said:

Justice Herrick's Speech.

It is thirteen years since I have made a political address, and I feel a sense of embarrassment and trepidation in now addressing the people of the State upon the issues of this canvass.

I fear my Democratic friends have failed to expect too much of me, and I dread lest they be disappointed by my failure to fulfill their high expectations. But in the limited time I have had at my command to prepare myself to discuss the issues of this canvass I must do the best I can, and rely upon the charity of friends and foes alike.

I have no quarrel with the people of this State who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket.

The great mass of the voters of both parties is seeking the same end—the best Government that can be obtained. Our Republican friends are entitled to the same measure of respect for their opinion and belief that we claim for our own. If we cannot satisfy the people that it is best for the interests of the nation and the State that there should be a change of measures and of men, then we are not entitled to succeed in this canvass, because the American people are an intelligent people and when the issues are fairly and truthfully presented to them they are competent to judge, and their cool, calm judgment can be relied upon.

The people must decide.

THE INDEPENDENT VOTER WILL DECIDE.

To independent voters and to the party men who are not hidebound partisans and neither servants nor slaves of the machine, we shall constantly appeal in this canvass.

The salvation of American institutions rests with the independent voters, men who have the courage of their convictions, who pass upon the issues of each recurring election, and the candidates presented to them, regard the voters as they stand at the last election; men who are bound by no party ties, and carried away by no party abstractions; who vote not for a party, but because a man has voted with a party at

one election, he should do so the next, unless it then thoroughly represents his principles, and its candidates are to be trusted to carry them into effect.

When the men this description hold the balance of power, it is well for the State; it keeps the contending parties up to a high standard of principles and of action. Next to the thoroughly independent voter comes the loyal party man, who is loyal to his principles, but who recognizes the fact that changed conditions require a change in the application of these principles; the man who recognizes that the party which he loves may make errors and mistakes and that it is necessary to sharply correct them, not only for the good of the party, but for the good of the country. Who also recognizes the fact that party organization in the hands of powerful, designing men instead of being an instrument by and through which the party exercises its will and pleasure, may degenerate into a machine which instead of being controlled by the party, controls the party in the interest, not of all its members, and not of the people, but to gratify the ambitions and promote the pecuniary gain of such leaders. And who further recognizes the fact that it is for the enduring benefit and interest of the party, and for the benefit of the country, that such a machine should be overthrown and its leaders cast down and its machinery broken to pieces.

Who recognizes that sometimes the high est loyalty and devotion to party and party principles is to chasten the organization by defeat, and teach it that it is but the instrument of the party, and not the party itself; and bring the organization back to its proper sphere as an instrument to carry into effect the principles of the party, and not a machine dominating and controlling the party for its own selfish schemes and ends.

"I believe a man should stand by his party unless he believes that the actions of that party are inconsistent with the safety of his country. [Applause.] I have often been asked what I mean by my declaration that I believe in the party. The nomination which you gave me that I was under no obligation to any branch or wing of my party, means that I believe that it is the duty of a loyal man to stand by his friends. He is bound to stand by them or abandon his honor. A man may be relied upon to be false to his friends may be relied upon to be honest in his conduct of the affairs of the State. I did not want to run for the office unless I felt that my nomination came from every faction and wing of the party, so that I would be under no obligation to any one regardless of former contests [applause], regardless of former divisions, and even—yes, even of former animosities of my own. [Applause.] The Democratic party is known by the company he keeps. My company shall be the whole Democratic party—nay, more, it shall be the whole of the State of New York. [Tremendous applause and cheering.]

NO NEW DOCTRINE.

In preaching the independence of voters, I am preaching, for the first time, a new doctrine, but simply reverting to old ideas and old thoughts promulgated by me when I was a political speaker many years ago. To return, however, to my subject. I have said because a man has voted with a party at election time it is no reason why he should do so at the next, unless he thoroughly believes in the issues presented at such election.

Consistency, even, does not require that a person should vote in favor of the same principles that he favored at former elections.

Changed conditions require a new application of old principles, or even their abandonment.

What is for the best interests of the people one year may not be the next.

Therefore, I think, peculiarly to the tariff question.

I shall not enter into a general discussion of that question and shall not consider whether the theory of protection is wrong in principle or not. I am content, for the purposes of this campaign, to rest upon the declaration of President Roosevelt, made when he was not a candidate, but was writing the life of Thomas H. Benton; then said: "Political economists have pretty generally agreed that protection is vicious in theory and harmful in practice."

The fundamental principle upon which the Republican party rests to-day is that of protection.

When first enunciated it was when the manufacturing interests of the United States were limited, and it was adopted for the purpose of building up our infant industries, protecting them against competition from abroad. Still later it was advocated for the assumed necessity of protecting the laborer from the cheap labor of Europe. Whether these ideas were correct or not at the time they were adopted, or whether the assumption was correct that we needed a protective tariff to protect the American mechanic and laboring man, I will not stop to discuss.

A protective tariff enabled our manufacturers to almost absolutely control the home market and to almost absolutely control the consumption of all they produced. Every consumer in the land was forced to contribute to the purpose of protecting our Odell, manufacturers and industries against a possible competition from abroad.

Whether in the beginning it was wise or prudent to make the people of the country pay more for the purpose of maintaining these favored classes, I shall not stop to debate; what I simply desire to point out upon this occasion is not the whole tariff question, or as to whether a protective tariff is a matter of fact a good thing, but to call your attention to the fact that conditions have changed, and that we need at least a new application of old principles, and the adoption of new ones to meet these changed conditions.

Our industries have ceased to be infant industries that need protection.

HIGH TARIFF NO LONGER NECESSARY.

It is no longer necessary that we should have a high protective tariff to prevent competition from abroad; this is illustrated by the fact that to-day we are selling at a profit in foreign markets the products of our manufacturers and industries in competition with theirs, at far cheaper rates than our own people are compelled to pay for the same articles. Our manufacturers sell goods to the home consumer at prices which range from 25 to 100 per cent. higher than they sell the same things for export. The following are examples:

The following are examples:	Home Price	Export Price
Cultivators	\$11.00	\$8.40
Ploughs	12.00	7.50
Axles, per dozen	8.25	7.00
Wheeled do., per 100 lbs.	17.00	12.00
Horse nails, per 100 lbs.	17.00	14.00
Wheeled do., per 100 lbs.	17.00	2.00
Sowing machines of a cheap grade	2.00	1.50
Sewing machines (medium grade)	2.00	1.50
Meat choppers	1.00	1.50
Typewriters	10.00	5.55
Shovels	1.00	1.50
Files	1.00	1.50
Drills	1.00	1.50
Grades	1.00	1.50
Rollers	1.00	1.50
Trucks	1.00	1.50
Wagons	1.00	1.50
Harrows	1.00	1.50
Wheeled do.	1.00	1.50
Sowing machines of a cheap grade	2.00	3.00
Sewing machines (medium grade)	2.00	3.00
Meat choppers	1.00	1.50
Typewriters	10.00	15.00
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Trucks	1.00	1.50
Wagons	1.00	1.50
Harrows	1.00	1.50
Wheeled do.	1.00	1.5